Village of Commercial Point 2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

The Water We Drink We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

We have a current, unconditional license to operate our water system.

We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of our water. The Village of Commercial Point has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts. The Village of Commercial Point receives its drinking water from two well fields, both of which are located south of SR 762 along the Scioto River. The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Village of Commercial Point has a high susceptibility to contamination due to the shallow depth to water of 15 feet and the limited protection provided by approximately 20 feet of gravely clay overlying the aquifer. This does not mean that the aquifer will become contaminated, only that under the existing conditions ground water could become impacted by potential contaminant sources. Future contamination can be avoided by implementing protective measures. More information is available by calling 614-877-9248 ext. 2.

The sources of drinking water - both tap and bottled water - include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and well. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include: Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also can come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure the tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. The Village of Commercial Point routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table included shows the results of our monitoring for the period through December 31st, 2020. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk..

Please note:
Some people may be more vulnerable to drinking water contaminants than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly individuals, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines regarding means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the EPA safe drinking Water Hotline at; 800-426-4791

Results							
Contaminants	**MCLG in mg/l**	**MCL in mg/l**	**Level Found**	**Detect Range**	**Violation**	**Sample Yr**	**Typical Contaminant Source**
Inorganic							
Barium (ug/l)	2	2	35.9 ug/l	n/a	No	2019	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l)	4	4	0.47 mg/l	n/a	No	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive promoting strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer, aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (mg/l)	10	10	Not Detectable	n/a	No	2020	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic chemicals Group 1							
Alchlor	0.002	0.002	Not Detectable	n/a	No	2020	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine	0.003	0.003	Not Detectable	n/a	No	2020	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Simazine	0.004	.004	Not Detectable	n/a	No	2020	Herbicide runoff
Disinfection By-products							
Total Chlorine (mg/l)	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	0.83 mg/l	0.60-1.20	No	2020	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (ug/l)	0	60	1.93 ug/l	0-10.9	No	2020	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Trihalomethane (ug/l) TTHM	0	80	36.98 ug/l	15.1 - 56.2	No	2020	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (units)	**Action Level (AL)**	**Indivdual Results over the AL**	**90% of test levels were less than:**		**Violation**	**Sample Year**	**Typical Contaminant Source**
Lead (ug/l)	15 mg/L	0	Not Detectable		No	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
One out of 20 samples was found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb							
Copper (mg/l)	1.3 mg/L	0	0.165 mg/l		No	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits.
Zero out of 20 samples was found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 13 ppm							

Explanation Notes for Page 2, and other information:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Part per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/l): Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements a water system must follow.

Parts per Million (ppm) or milligrams per Liter (mg/L): Measurement units for a concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

The "<" symbol: A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

Maximum Residual Disinfect Level (MRDL): The highest residual disinfectant level allowed.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant level Goal (MRDLG): The level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. CCR 05.2021

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Village of Commercial Point is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Concerns about your drinking water? Call the Village Office at 614-877-9248, ext. 2.

Note: In 2020, our PWS was sampled as part of the State of Ohio's Drinking Water Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Sampling Initiative. Six PFAS compounds were sampled, and none were detected in our finished drinking water. For more information about PFAS, please visit pfas.ohio.gov.